Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 25.—[New Series. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER* 4, 1828. WHOLE NO. 205. VOL. IV.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

For Sale, on Credit.

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, FIVE LOTS in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by No's. 33, 34,41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg County, N. C. Sept. 17, 1828.—6t'04.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys: Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5½ miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White House,) is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 8, 1828.—6t07.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' *ALMANAC,* for 1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful iastronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descrpitions. 200tf.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON, }
SQUIER LOWRY. }

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, on the 1st of October, 1828.

Robert Abernathy,	William Abrams,
Burnwell R. Bobo,	Absolem Brown,
Samue Brirgle,	Christopher Best,
James Boid,	Thomas Bleckly,
Simeon Barger,	John Biles,
John Boak,	A. Brown,
Jacob Brown,	William Connor,
George Clodfelter,	Mr. Crites,
Daniel Clay,	Jacob Cossner,
Elias Clodfelter,	Andrew Duncan,
Sarah Daniel,	Robert M. Davidson,
Elizabeth Deven,	Jacob Dellinger,
Christian E y,	Peter Eldleman,
Thomas Frazer,	John Findley,
James Falls,	John Frye,
Peter Forney,	Spencer Gates,
John Garret,	Andrew Gorner,
James Haynes,	John Hovls,
Jacob Harner,	David Hagar,
John Hawkins 2,	Jacob Hoffman,
Major Hull,	Jacob Haase,
John Harmon,	Allen Jones,
William Jones,	Bolser Kale,
Michael Kibler,	Jacob Kener,
Charles Leonard,	Wm. C. Linsey,
Geerge Little,	Peter Mosteller,
Henry Myers,	Champeon McEntire,
William Miller,	Malcom McPherson,
Miles Pool,	Anny Pinkston,
Barney Peeler,	John C. Rutledge,
James Rhoney,	Judath Rabb,
John Rudisel,	Wm. Rutledge,
Aaron Rudisel,	Michael Rhyne 2,
George Roseman,	Michael Rudisel,
Jacob Reinhardt,	David Robinson,
Jonas Rudisel,	Moses Roberts,
Barbara Sauls,	Peter Sagin,
George Seitz,	David Summey,
Philip Sellers,	Rhoda Shuford,
Samuel Sulivan,	Joseph Scoggin,
Ezekiel Sulervan,	David Shuford,
Eliza Summit,	M. Spencer,
Catharine Taylor,	Hugh Williams,
John Wilson,	Solomon Wilson,
Ezekiel Wilson,	Nathaniel Wilson,
George Wacasler,	Anderson Willis,
William Walker,	Atherton Watson,
James Wetherspoon,	John Young.

D. REINHARDT. *P. M.*

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

Desultory Selections.

FROM THE CHARLESTON OBSERVER.

Rev. Sir—As the following is an anonymous communication, you might, perhaps, feel some hesitation in publishing the same—but, Sir, be assured that I am not sporting with the community, from no particular quarter. Your attention to the above will oblige a friend and subscriber.

To all persons afflicted with Stammering or Impediment in their Speech.

With a firm conviction that this part of the community has for a long time been shamefully imposed upon by the extravagant prices exacted in many cases, for relieving unfortunate subjects of stammering or impediments in their speech; and with a view to prevent further imposition, and give relief to all who may be thus afflicted, I do hereby proclaim to the world the mode and manner that has in all such cases been used—and give it as the opinion of one that has been regularly initiated into the art, that if a strict attention to the following regulations be observed, speedy cures may be effected by their applications, without further advice or charge:

1st. As B. P. F. V.—or Mr.—are the most difficult words for stammerers to pronounce, subjects should endeavor, first, to become familiar with the pronunciation of them.

2d. Never attempt to speak, whilst inhaling the breath, but always when exhaling.

3d. When speaking, the tongue must always be kept closely down.

4th. The teeth must never come together, but be kept about half an inch apart, for which purpose a bit of wood, or something of the kind, may be used.

5th. The lips must be kept wide apart, and project well out in front.

6th. Subjects are always to speak very slow, never in a hurry—and to sound words in the bottom of the abdomen; and then to be spoken very long and broad.

If patients are particular, cures may be made in ten days. The Ancients, it seems, were in possession of the above art, which, strange to tell, has until recently, slumbered for about 2000 years; and in now giving it to the world, I feel a consolation in having discharged a duty that conscience has long since dictated, and shall feel myself amply repaid, if I shall hear that even a single individual shall have been benefitted by the same.

A Friend to Humanity.

P. S. You will, if you try the experiment, find that you cannot pronounce the letters contained in the 1st part, correctly, and we may add M.—say B. P. F. V. M. or Mister; none of these can be distinctly pronounced without closing the lips—yet the subject is required the whole time to keep his lips wide apart, and projected out in front, whilst under instruction. All the rest of the letters contained in the alphabet may be distinctly pronounced without closing the lips.

Col. Breithaupt, whose pubiic spirit and enterprise recommended him as a suitable agent for a Manufacturing Company about to be established in South Carolina, has returned from the North, where he had gone to examine the New-England Factories, and to obtain the requisite machinery. He speaks with enthusiasm of the improvement of the Northern States, and the liberality of their citizens. Great interest was taken in exhibiting their manufacturing establishments, and explaining every thing connected with them. A partner of the oldest manufacturer in the Union, was particularly zealous in showing him the best manufactory, and giving him advice in relation to the objects of his visit. He remarked to him that the Southern States had every natural advantage over the Northern, in Manufacturing, but that the former, must buy their experience as the latter had done. He advised him not to commence on too large a scale, but to confine operations within a moderate compass, till the workmen become expert; and experience should render profit on a large scale certain. In proof of the superior manner in which the machinery of the Northern Factories is executed, Col. Breithaupt states, that the Agent of an extensive Cotton Foctury about to be established in Prussia, after visiting England, gave the preference to American Machinery, and ordered at one Factory to the amount of $100,000. The workshops where such business is despatched, are filled with orders many of which cannot be executed under eighteen months. Col. Breithaupt could not get what he wished made in time at the North, and therefore employed, under the recommendation of experienced manufacturers, a number of Mechanics, sufficient to make the machinery he wanted, and whose arrival in S. Carolina he is daily expecting. Our fellow citizen, Mr. Schley, who went North for the same object, is, we believe, engaged in making machinery for a Cotton Factory in Jefferson County.

So far from obstructing the object of Col. Breithaupt, our northern fellow-citizens were particularly polite and attentive in affording every facility towards its accomplishments, and expressed their surprise that much of our capital had not been sooner employed in manufacturing enterprise.—*Augusta Courier.*

[From the New-York Courier.]

A NEWSPAPER.

A newspaper! It is the cradle of genius—the record of truth. Wood-cut engravings adorn it, and the muses smile graciously upon it. A newspaper! It is a picture of the world. Cast thine eyes over its grim pages; like that, all is confusion and bustle—each one pushing forward to attract attention by arts no matter how trivial. Little ships and big ships: steam boats with their roaring wheels and black smoke whiz past us; post boys; boxes of tea and barrels of Cognac; Franklin gridirons and La Fayette bedsteads; strayed animals and found animals, are mingled promiscuously together. "Money!" cries the Lottery office. "Fire!" cries the Insurance Company. Strange that between both men cannot get money and keep it—Some applicants for public notice are very modest in their approaches, only soliciting favor as long as they deserve it; others are more aware of their claims on public gratitude, and surely some are prompted by the very spirit of philanthopy. The same diversified scene! In one column a fire, in the next a successful speculation. Here a man eats himself to death, there a child is starving, the widow solicits a pittance, and the rich man offers his loan; the register of *Death* numbers the old, the middle aged and the young. *Matrimony!* ah, the list is generally long and appalling. *Notice!* alas, some Jonathan is close at hand advertising his rib; what is the matter with thy wife, friend? is thy steak cooked too much! or are thy potaoes burnt up? or thy door locked at twelve P. M. and thou on the out-side? or did she love gadding about? she must be a mild crature, for she makes no angry retort. A newspapper! it makes one love this little round ball of earth. All the ships are well built, copper bottomed, and fast sailing; the houses are in good repair—extensive out-grounds delightfully situated; no lime-bleached linens or damaged cambricks; no mouldy almonds or musty oranges, or sour raisins; Madeira wine and Spanish segars are all of trans-Atlantic origin. In short, every thing comes from its proper place. Human beings, too, seem to be very social—so many partnerships. Sometimes indeed, we find some little soul, armed with a patent right, elbowing his way through the crowd, threatening "chains and slavery" to all who dare invade his proper sphere; generally men seem to have coupled themselves together in loving fellowship.—Much as our world has been abused by misanthropes and despised by poets, we doubt whether they would find in the clouds any thing half so convenient. Why here is every thing—Theatres and Circusses, rope-dancers and singers gardens, and gun-powder; doctors for the sick, teeth for the toothless, wigs for the bald, braces for the ill-shaped, rouge for the pale, and white lead for the rosy. It is indeed a bright and beautiful world, and we pray, gentle reader, that thou mayst be preserved from the spirit of love and poetry; only read the newspaper punctually, and it will appear to thee bright and beautiful.

Rand's Salor Microscope.—We shall never eat another fig. The Microscope has shown us that the fig is nothing but a combination of snapping turtles, belligerent, pugnacious, and fraught with the old Adam. Reader, perchance you are in the act of pouring vinegar on your oysters. Do you know what you are about? You are about to swallow snakes five feet long, armed and equipped as the law of nature directs, with all sorts of offensive weapons. Peradventure you are fond of peaches: pause ere you apply to your lips the deceitful fruit, with its covering of down;—you are about to masticate some thousands of many-legged monsters, one of which ought to furnish a breakfast for a file of Kentucky militiamen.

"Fleas are not lobsters? d—n their souls;" exclaimed Sir Joseph Banks, (autortiate P. Pindar) in mingled wrath and mortification. Sir Joseph never saw Rand's solar microscope, or he would not have been so angry on the occasion. A lobster is a mere pigmy compared with the colossal flea. All that the latter wants is a nose, and he would present a head egual to that of lofty man.—We examined one yesterday *phrenologically*, and found to our satisfaction, the organs of combativeness and destructiveness most fully developed. We have been bitten by many a musquito this fall, but we had no idea of our actual suffering; at each individual bite we have had a small sword, three feet in length, run into our body corporate. Even now there is one of these pestilent warriors making a *passado* at our nose. Yesterday morning, we should have only thought it necessary to blow him away; but our eyes have since been opened, and we shall set about a serious defence with a sword cane?

Who ever expected to see the blood flowing thro' the veins of a fly? Yesterday we saw a fly, apparently juvenile, the "crimson tide" coursing thro' his frame, and his heart beating like a mountain in commotion. He was evidently suffering from love or disappointed ambition; and to judge from the passionate expression of his face, he was a fly of high wrought feelings, dissatisfied with the order of things, and, like Hamlet, determined upon questioning with his destiny.

"*Natura est maxima in minimis,*" ("Nature is greatest in her smallest works") said Pliny; and we are prepared to agree with him, when this microscope shows us *fleas* as large as elephants, and *mites* possessed of the size and activity of racehorses with the simple substitution of claws for legs. If Mr. Rand goes on in this way, he will soon make invisibility visible.

N. Y Courier.

Silver Mine in Cuba.—We have been favored with some of the late numbers of the "Anales de Ciencia," of Havana, in one of which we find a particular account of the ores of silver and copper lately discovered near Villa Clara, in Cuba, from which the editor, Mr. Sagra, believes great advantages will be obtained. The discoverer was Don Jose de Escalante, now residing at Villa Clara, who has had practical acquaintance with the mode of mining in Peru and New Spain, and is familiar with different kinds of ore. Mr. Sagra speaks of the localities, and gives the chemical analysis of some of the specimens, on the authority of Mr. Escalante.

It is stated that the silver mine is very extensive, and that the ore is easily obtained. It has an aerthy, ferruginous, and ochrey appearance externally, and occurs in masses, which have a greyish, metallic aspect when broken, with a singular, or sometimes a laminated texture, withou any indication of the precious metal. An analysis, the particulars of which are given, proved it to contain 7½ ounces of silver to every quintal; a larger proportion than is yielded by almost any mine in America. Don Fausto del Elhuyar, who is mentioned as well known for his investigations on the subject, states that the medium proportion yielded by the ores of New Spain, does not exceed three or four ounces to the quintal, while Senor Garces states, that the medium of all the American ores, is less than two ounces and two-fifths per quintal. In 1791, the year of abundance of the Valenciana mine, the proportion obtained was nine ounces and eight-tenths; in ordinary seasons it is only three ounces. At the mine of Pachuca it is three ounces and two-tenths; and at the mine of Teser, from two to three ounces.

Humbold, in his Political Essay on New Spain, remarks that the value of a mine in America, depends greatly on the state of the population in the neighboring country; and in this respect, as well as in regard to the richness of the ore, the "Anales" says, the mine of Villa Clara is likely to enjoy great advantages. The population is large and the facilify for working would be very great.

We have not room at present to add any thing concerning the copper mines discovered in the same vicinity. They are numerous, and if the accounts are well founded, can hardly fail to prove of great value to the island of Cuba.

Advertiser.

INTELLIGENCE.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—The New-York Courier of Wednesday says: "On a reperusal of our Rio Janeiro papers by the Jane, we find that a Treaty of Peace has been concluded by the commissioners of these two Powers, on terms which it is hoped will prove satisfactory to both Governments. It appears that Don Pedro was so confident of its final ratification, that he was about despatching an official messenger to carry the intelligence to London. The following artiele is translated from a Rio paper of the 22d August:

"We are satisfactorily assured that the long wished for peace has at length been concluded; the articles of the treaty, which are said to be advantageous to both nations, were duly ratified by the respective ministers, who are to sail shortly for Buenos Ayres, on board the English packet. We are further assured, that Don Paul Barhosa, has been charged with the bearing of the official tidings thereof to London, and that the British Minister Plenipotentiary has tendered him a passage on board a fast sailing English frigate, that will depart hence in a few days.

"To-day, H. M. the Emperor granted a long audience to Lord Ponsonby, Envoy Extraordinary of His Britannic Majesty near this court. His lordship was accompanied by Mr. Austin, principal Secretary of Legation."

Baltimore, Oct. 20.

Execution of Pirates.—By the schooner Centurion, Captain Miller, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, whence she sailed the 1st inst. the editors of the Chronicle have received a letter from their correspondents of the 30th ult. which says—"We have received information here that *twenty-four of the Pirates*, which captured the English brig Caraboo, of which we informed you some time since, *were executed at St. Kitts*, say thirteen on Saturday and eleven yesterday. We have had no further particulars as yet. Four of the gang are under examination here, and it is generally supposed they will share the same fate."

Lord Anglesea and Mr. O'Connel.—Lord Anglesea lately granted an interview to Mr. O'Connell. The following account of part of the conversation between them will be found (it is said by the *Times*) pretty accurate:—"The only person present at the interview was Lord Forbes, who did not, however, join in the conversation. Mr. O'Connell was received with great kindness, and, after a few introductory phrases, he was asked what were the particular objects of the Catholics. Mr. O'Connell said, that neither for himself nor for any member of the Catholic Association did he require any honor, office or emolument whatever All he asked was, the omission of a word or too in the oath of supremacy, and the repeal of the oaths against the mass and transubstantiation. All the Catholics sought was this. Their emancipation bill might be engrossed upon half a sheet of paper. 'And is this all?' said Lord Anglesea. 'Yes,' replied Mr O'Connell; 'the passing of a short bill would dissolve the Catholic Association, put a period to all the affiliated connexions of that body, and stop the Catholic rent at once." *English paper.*

Serious dissentions exist in England among the Methodists. The difficulty commenced at Leeds. The members frequenting Orange Chapel in that town, determined to erect an organ, which was objected to as a departure from the original simplicity of the doctrines and observations prescribed by the founder of their religion, John Wesley. The dispute was laid before a conference in London, and a decision was made against having music. Those desiring music have refused to abide by the decision, and are now building an organ. They have also formed themselves into a distinct religious body, under the designation of the "Wesleyan Protestant Methodists." The seceders in Leeds alone amount to 2000.

Mobile, Oct. 4.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Great alarm was created in this city on Wednesday last, by the sudden falling of one of Mr. Hunt's large brick Stores at the north west corner of Dauphin and Commerce Streets. The north wall at the foundation, and the east and south walls at the second floor, suddenly gave way, and the entire attic story fell, with an immense weight of slate, timber, &c. burying beneath its ruins a number of the workmen, and two young gentlemen, Mr. Stephen V. V. Schuyler, of Albany, N. Y. and Mr. Saml. C. Griffin, of the house of Griffin and Bull, of this city, who had gone into the building for the purpose of a cursory examination. Mr. Schuyler was extricated with his thigh broken and his body severely bruised. The fate of his companion was more melancholy. Nearly half an hour of intense labor and exertion passed before he could be approached, and when this was finally effected, it was unfortunately too late—poor Griffin was a disfigured and lifeless corpse.

The workmen who were employed at different points of the building, from the ground floor to the extreme top of the roof, escaped almost miraculously. Mr. Robertson and two or three coloured men were more or less though not seriously injured.

Swash.—We have been favored by a friend, with the perusal of a letter from Lieut. Eliason of Fort Macon, the intelligent Engineer appointed to superintend the works at the Swash. He says, 'that a Dredging Machine, with a double set of scoops, possessing from 2½ to 3 times the power of the one recomended by Capt. Bache, in his report to Congress, is to be delivered at Beaufort on the 1st March next and that it is probable, by the 1st May, the work will be commenced and vigorously prosecuted.' We understand it is the opinion of Mr. Eliason, that the enterprize is not only practicable, but within the compass of small means compared with its magnitude and importance. With the Swash deepened and a central Railway constructed, the effect on the prosperity of the State, and particularly of this town, will be incalculable. *Newbern Spec.*

Fly Shuttle Loom.—We went yesterday morning with several gentlemen, to visit Mr. David Reid's Weaving establishment in Craven street. He has erected, in company with a Mr. Person, recently arrived from Scotland, a Fly Shuttle Loom, & intends enlarging the concern. P. we learn, has been many years engaged as a weaver in extensive English factories, and is a first rate artist—we found him intelligent and civil, highly gratified with our visit. The machine appears simple, of but little cost, and easy of repair. There were warped on it 260 yards of thread, and we are informed that a day's work was from 20 to 30 yards of cloth twilled to go 6 or 8 yards to the pound. The weaving was beautifully done, and with astonishing facility. We call the attention of our Jackson friends to it as the most effectual, as well as constitutional remedy against the operation of the Tariff; indeed we recommend it to the patronage of the public as likely to prove a very convenient establishment; and in praticular to our female friends, from whose decision there is no appeal. IBID.

Important Invention.—The editors of the New-York Statesman have recently seen in operaton in that City, a most ingenious and valuable machine for spinning flax and hemp, invented by Dr. Bell and Mr. Dyer, two intelligent and highly respectable gentlemen from New-England. The following is a description of this machine, as far as the editors have been permitted to speak of it:

"It is constructed on an entirely new principle, having no analogy to the process for the cotton, woollen, worsted or other manufacture. The quality of yarns produced is pronounced by competent judges, to surpass other linen-yarns in as great a proportion as cotton or woollen yarns spun by the present improved machinery, are superior to those wrought by hand. The size of the thread may be varied to any extent, from that of cambric to that of the rope yarns used in the manufacture of cordage. In the degree of velocity its operation is limited only by the quickness which the spindle fliers are capable of supporting.

The instrument now in operation produces about the same quantity of thread per spindle, fineness being equal, as the *throstle spindle* in the cotton manufacture. The material laid on the machine is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention of any assistance; the whole being effected by the rotary motion communicated by drums. Indeed, all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kink."

In relation to its advantages, the editors remark:—"So far as our observation or knowledge extends, this invention is entirely original, and nothing of the kind exists in the workshops of the United States or Europe, where fabrics from flax are enirely wrought by hand. The manufactures of linens will now be placed upon the same ground, and enjoy the same facilities as cottons. It has been estimated, that upon a moderate calculation, *two millions of dollars* may be saved annually to this country by the reduced expenses of linen fabrics, effected by this invention. If it be not introduced abroad, and foreign prices thus diminished, the products of our own looms will supply our markets, and prevent importation from maintaining competition. Such is our impression of the importance of this machine.

Norfolk, Va. Oct. 15—One of our clothiers showed us yesterday a piece of *domestic* blue broad cloth, just received by him, which in point of finish, might vie with any cloth of similar quality manufactured in Great Britain. He also showed us two pieces of iron grey cloth; one of English manufacture, purchased by him in Boston last year, (before the new tariff,) at auction, and upon what was considered exceedingly low terms; the other of domestic manufacture, purchased the present season, at precisely the same price, but as to quality at least ten per cent. better than the imported article, and of a far superior finish. If our good friends in the country have a notion that the new duties on woollens will increase the price, they will be agreeably disappointed. The prices have not risen, but in most cases fallen. Some of the Jackson men, however, will not purchase American manufactured woollens at any price; they prefer British. [*Herald.*

New-London, Oct. 8.—Arrived off this harbor on Saturday, the U. States frigate Hudson, Commodore Creighton—Sloop of war Erie, and schooner Shark, which have been cruizing in pursuit of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, which had recently been off Long-Island, and in Gardiner's Bay—and supposed to have violated our neutrality. This squadron, it is ascertained, has left the coast.

On Sunday evening, two sailors, on board the Hudson, of the names of Bedinger and Mount, in consequence of a trifling altercation, while hanging their hammocks, agreed to have a fight—when a regular *set to* took place, which resulted almost immediately in the death of Bedinger. On Monday the commodore sent him on shore and had him placed in the custody of the civil authority—also four seamen for witnesses. His trial will probably be the first business attended to by the Superior Court, which is now in session in this city.

Death by Fire—We have to record an appalling instance of death by fire, of a daughter, aged about 12, of Thomas Lee, merchant tailor of this city. About 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, as she was sitting in a rocking chair, in the second story of her father's house, in Daniel-street, and, as is supposed, asleep, she fell over the fender into the fire, and the flames caught her clothes. She instantly ran up stairs into the third story, where was a girl about her own age, who was too much alarmed to render assistance. The sufferer, writhing in agony, convulsed, and uttering the most piercing shrieks, made her way down stairs, and out of the front door into the street. At this time she was completely enveloped in flames, which illuminated the whole street, and her piteous cries aroused the the neighbourhood. A gentleman who was passing at the time, caught her in his arms, and to his own injury, pressed her to his breast, and partially succeeded in staying the flames, but not having an over-coat, could not subdue them. As the soonest means of granting relief, he ran towards a pump near by, but stumbled and fell. Another gentleman caught her up, and took her to the pump, and a person happening to be there with a pail, the flames were quenched. The agonized being was taken back to the house, and her body presented a most dreadful appearance. Her clothes were almost entirely burnt off, and the skin was also off except that on her face. Medical aid was rendered, but at 1 o'clock that night the spirit of the unhappy victim left its wretched and tortured abode, and winged its way to heaven. *Daily Adv.*

Norfolk, Oct. 17.

A Bandit Routed.—A gentleman residing upon Broad Creek, in this county, about 3 miles from town, having a few days since, given an intimation to Capt. J. N. Gibbons, Inspector of this Borough that a number of Runaway negroes were concealed in a covert in the woods of that neighborhood, whence they sallied forth during the night, and committed depredations upon the corn-fields, potatoe-patches, hogpens, &c. of the farmers in the vicinity, he determined to explore their haunts and bring them to justice. Accordingly, yesterday morning, attended by several of our police officers, among whom were Messrs. Chery, Guy, and three others, Capt. Gibbons proceeded to the suspected place, and dividing his party into squads, diligently examined the accesses of the woods. The squad composed of Mr. Guy and Mr. Demcranville, upon arriving at the extreme end of Nimmo's Point, discovered the ends of two peices of scantling projecting out of the ground, at the level of the Beach, which was thickly covered with leaves.—Upon striking the bank with a stick, the hollowness of the sound indicated the want of solidity, and upon closer examination, and removing the leaves, they discovered a scuttle or door which evidently led to an apartment in the bank. This unexpected invasion of their retreat, aroused the tenants, who in a boistereous tone, forbade the entrance of their unwelcome visiters, on pain of death, one of them fiercely brandished a long knife to deter the officers from their purpose.

Mr. Guy presented his musket and threatened to fire upon the negro who had the knife, if he attempted resistance. The fellow then dropped the knife and siezed a large piece of wood, reiterating his threats of violence if they persisted in entering. Unapprised of the number of the inmates, Mr. Guy awaited the arrival of the whole party, for whom he had made a signal. The whole of the officers having come up, surrounded the entrance of the cave and demanded the immediate surrender of the occupants. After many stout resolutions to resist to the last, appalled by the numbers opposed to them, and seeing them in the very act of firing, they very prudently determined to give themselves up, and both (for there were then only two tenants to this subterraneous abode) were secured and conducted to the Borough Jail.

Upon entering the cave, they found quite a commodious apartment, regularly excavated in the bank, and prepared for an abode of some permanence, being ceiled within, and stored with fresh and salted pork, several bushels of potatoes and corn, some green peppers and other articles of sustenance. The apartment was also furnished with some cooking utensils and crockery ware, and two sleeping bunks. These were removed to a house in the neighborhood.

One of the negroes named Jim, is the property of Mr. Wm. S. Lacoste, of this town, who acknowledged that he had been a tenant of this cave since March last.—The other had lived with Mr. Robert Saunders in Princess Anne county. They confessed that they had lived by pillaging the neighbors during the night, never venturing out in the day. It is believed they had other associates, but hey would not admit it. Several female dresses were also found in the cave, which they confessed they had taken by force from the backs of women of colour.

Last week the Visitors of the University of Virginia, agreeably to adjournment, held a meeting which Mr. Madison was prevented from attending, by debility consequent on severe indisposition, under which he has suffered since the previous session. We have chanced to see, lately, several letters from Mr. Madison, written in the hand of his lady: a circumstance, which, as showing the extreme inconvenience that he is put to by every one of the numberless letters daily pouring in upon him, should be generally known and remembered. No one who has not had an opportunity of hearing a representation of the tax from their own mouths, can form an idea of the manner in which Mr. Jefferson was, and Mr. Madison continues to be, oppressed by letters from every point of the compass: generally, too—for every writer considers himself singular—containing congratulations on the *entire leisure* enjoyed by them.

So entirely beyond his strength had the labor thus imposed upon him, become, that the former, at a late period of his life, wrote an address to his fellow-citizens—which, however, was not published—representing his utter inability to meet it. With regard to the latter we have understood, from an unqnestionable source, that the mass of writing which he now has to wade through, *exceeds what he had to perform when he was Secretary of State.* And this, too, superadded to the fatigue attending the management of several extensive farms, on the productiveness of which depends his means of supporting the elegant hospitality which is found under his roof, by an almost unbroken succession of Visiters from the New and the Old Worlds.—*Charlottsville Adv.*

Election Returns.—In Pennsylvania, the Jackson Congressional Ticket has succeeded in every District heard from, though the majorities have greatly decreased since 1824.

In *New-Jersey*, the Administration Ticket for the Assembly has succeeded by upwards of 3,000 majority. The following is the strength of the two parties in that body: Administration 44, Jackson 14—majority for Adams, 30.

Partial returns have been received from *Ohio.* The election of *Allen Trimble* as Governor, over his competitor *John W. Campbell*, by a majority of from five to ten thousand votes, proves what has been confidently asserted, that the electoral vote of Ohio, is safe for Mr. Adams.—There have been some changes in the Representation in Congress, which have been produced solely by local causes.—The vote for Governor exhibits the true test of parties.—*Register.*

From the Richmond Whig.

NEW JERSEY ERECT!

While the Jackson men are as frisky as kittens at their triumph in Pennsylvania, Fate has dealt them a blow in another quarter, calculated to teach them the virtue of moderation. The elections in New Jersey have just taken place, and there the success of the Administration is as signal, as that of the Jacksonites in Pennsylvania. New-Jersey has never been relinquished by the Jacksonians. The decisive victory in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, is a full equivalent for the loss of Pennsylvania, which the friends of the Administration have rather hoped for than claimed. It is exceedingly valuable, as testing the accuracy of the calculations of the Administration party, and notwithstanding the multitude of signs with which we are assailed from New York, the shouts and uproar of the enemy, we have little doubt that when it come to be tried, two thirds of New York will be found for Mr. Adams. So says intelligence public and private from the interior of that State.

Viewing the whole ground with the utmost deliberation and candor, we believe from our souls, that Mr. Adams will be elected by a majority of from 2 to 7. The votes of New England, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisian, N. Jersey, Delaware, and 9 in Maryland, are either yielded him without a contest, or have been tested within the last four months, and proved to be for him. Twenty therefore in N. York will elect him, and these he will get with, we believe, nearly positive certainty. All the elections that have taken place in this month, Pennsylvania excepted, have resulted in more decisive triumph than was expected. The following is from the National Intelligencer of Monday.

THE ELECTION.

Every Mail brings us fresh information from the General Elections in the several States, which turn every where almost exclusively upon the merits of the Presidential question, and from a pretty fair test of the strength of the two parties—the Administration and the Combination.

To the States which have already given earnest of a glorious triumph to the friends of Civil Liberty, may now be added the patriotic State of

NEW JERSEY.

The General Election for members of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey took place on Tuesday. This State, be it recollected, has been very generally claimed by the Jacksonians, for the General, and where it has not been claimed for him, has been set down among the "doubtfuls." New Jersey was never "doubtful" when the cause of free Republican principles was at stake. The New Jersey Blues and the Old Maryland Line ever stood their ground in the day of their country's peril; and their sons have shewn that they are not unworthy of their illustrious sires. The forces of the Combination have been completely routed in this contest, as will be seen by the following returns, being all that have reached us: MAJORITIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

In Burlington County, about	1000
Gloucester,	300
Cape May,	300
Salem,	100
Cumberland,	96
Middlesex,	600
Essex,	900
Morris,	220
	3,516

Somerset and Bergen counties have also given majorities for the adminstration, the precise extent of which is not reported. Hunterdon county alone, in which an overwhelming majority was claimed for the Jackson Ticket, has given a majority for it, viz: 300 votes. The whole majority of the Administration tickets, will, it is supposed, amount to *Five thousand votes*! Well done, Jersey Blues!

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

It may be a matter of curiosity to our readers to see a statistical view of this establishment, which exceeds any other in the Union in the amount of business transacted, (with the exception, perhaps, of that at Washington,) and also in its receipts. There are eight clerks, and the whole number is twenty four.

The number of mails made up daily is about 150, most of them being large, and for distribution at other offices. Nearly forty thousand newspapers pass through the office weekly, and the monthly and quarterly periodicals probably are one fourth of that number weekly. Between fifty and sixty thousand letters are sent through the office every week. The Liverpool packets usually deliver from 1500 to 2500 letters; the London about 500: the Havre 600 to 1200; the Mexican nearly 500; and the New Orleans 500. The packet ship Florida, which arrived last week from Liverpool, brought 2100 letters, which were counted, marked, and ready for delivery in forty minutes! The amount of postage received during the quarter ending 30th of June, exceeded $30,000.

N. Y. Journal of Com.

Edward Sinclair, who was executed in St. Augustine for murder, made a speech, at the gallows, to the assembled crowd, in which he atributed his untimely and infamous end to the evil effect of a too free use of ardent spirits.

Persons can now travel, by the ordinary means of conveyance, from N. Y. City to Detroit, a distance of 750 miles, in four days and a half!

The best time for sowing Rye.—A writer in the American Farmer, says, "The great secret in regard to ensuring a good crop of rye is early sowing. From three pecks to a bushel per acre is amply sufficient for seed. Early sowing is surer than later; and further, it affords excellent pastures both in fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit, when eaten down by sheep.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—	Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second,	Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third,	Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	Edmund Deberry, of Montgom'y
Fifth,	Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh,	Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth,	James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth,	William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth,	Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh,	Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth,	William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth,	Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

☞We regret that the communication of "*Washington*" was not received in season for this week's paper:—next week will be too late to effect his object. We have therefore returned the manuscript, as directed.

***The last No. of "*Phocion*" has by some means been mislaid, which must be our apology for not publishing it.

MR. ADAMS' PROSPECTS OF RE-ELECTION.

The success of the Administration is now reduced to nearly a certainty. The following States are ours:

Maine which has	9
New Hampshire	8
Massachusetts	16
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	8
Vermont	7
Delaware	3
New-Jersey	8
Maryland [1 for Jackson]	10
Kentucky	14
Indiana	5
Louisiana	5
Ohio	16
Making in all	112
To those add, in the State of N. York, equally certain,	24
And we have Mr. Adams' vote in the Electoral College	136

The election for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, will be held in this State on *Thursday, the 13th of November.* It took place in Pennsylvania and Ohio on Friday last; and in the course of the present week will have been decided in New-York, most of the New-England States, and several other States.

To the Polls.—We trust that every man in North-Carolina, who prefers *civil* to *military* rule, his *country* to a *party*, will repair to the polls and give his vote to sustain the present wise and virtuous Administration. Its friends are contending not so much for *men* as for *principles;* not for a party, but for the Union, and the free institutions which are inseparably connected with its preservation. They call upon all, therefore, who have gone with them thus far, to hold on to the end; and not to consider their duty discharged, a solemn duty which they owe to their country, until they have deposited their votes in the ballot-boxes. The vote of North-Carolina is not necessary to the election of Mr. Adams, and the probability of his obtaining it may be remote; but his friends should contend for it, as though it were essential to the success of the righteous cause in which they are engaged. If they act in this manner, victory may yet reward their exertions and North-Carolina be rescued from the snare which is laid for her. In a word, *to the polls, one and all*—do your duty, and be the event what it may, you will stand justified to your consciences and to your country.

Ohio.—Allen Trimble, Esq. is re-elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of from Five to Ten Thousand over his Jackson opponent, John W. Campbell, late a member of Congress. Mr. Campbell was brought out by the Jacksonians as the strongest man of their party; and his overwhelming defeat has prostrated the Jackson party in Ohio. That state is now safe for the Administration.

New York.—This State, says the last Richmond Whig, will certainly be to this election, what it was thought she would have been to the last—its arbitress. All eyes are turned upon her. For our part, we have entire confidence in Mr. Adams' getting more than 20 votes there, and of course that he will be elected. This intelligence we have from various private quarters, as enlightened, as honourable, as incapable of intentional deception, as any other men in the world. True, the other side pretends to equal confidence; but we shall be excused for trusting to men who sign their names, in preference to the anonymous statements of unknown individuals, whose exaggeration in claiming 30 electoral votes for Jackson, and 30,000 majority for Van Buren, ought to subject them to strong suspicion. We repeat that Mr. Adams will get 23 votes in New York; and if a persuasion of success in the general contest, can animate our friends in Virginia, they ought to be animated. We would scarcely venture a prediction, when its truth or falsity is so shortly to be tested, if we did not believe it. We again profess our conviction that Mr. Adams will get from 20 to 26 votes in N. York, and that he will be re-chosen President of the United States.

"Then gnawed his pen, then dashed it on the ground,
Sinking from thought to thought, a vast profound!
Plung'd for his sense, yet found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and flounder'd on in mere despair."

The *new* editor of the Camden Journal,

A haberdasher of small wares
In politics and state affairs,

and bloated with impertinence and ignorance, recently made an unprovoked attack on us; this we noticed in such a manner as the creature deserved. He has since replied, in his balderdash, wishy-washy, pedantic style; but as the pith of his *wit*, (such as it is,) lies in an extract, we shall reply to this itinerating quarteroon of a lawyer, who knows less of Blackstone than the veriest tyro, and less of politics than of Blackstone,—in the language of another, who excels in the delineation of characters like him. This "*Cavalero Cobweb*," as he styles himself in his pithy extract,—this worthy prototype, if not lineal descendant, of half-lawyer, half-editor *Bunce*, of his own dear "land of steady habits,"—is possessed of such consummate vanity, the never-failing attendant of a little mind, that, in the language of the author whom we proceed to quote, he pretends to

"Know more of any trade b' a hint,
Than those that have been bred up in't;
And yet has no art, true or false,
To help his own *bad naturals.*
Hence 'tis, that 'cause he's gain'd o'th' college
A quarter share (at most) of knowledge,
And brought in none but *spent repute,*
He assumes a power as absolute
To judge, and censure, and control,
As if he were the sole *Sir Poll;*
And saucily pretends to know
More than *his dividend* comes to;
Yet all his vain renown will spoil,
As guns *o'ercharged*, the more recoil."

Yet still he may console himself for his stupidity, which, to be sure, is not his fault, but a wayward freak of dame nature, with the reflection,

"That he who has but *impudence,*
To all things has a fair pretence;
And put among his *wants* but *shame,*
To all the world may lay his claim."

We dislike exceedingly to speak of any one in this manner; but having been rudely assailed, without the slightest provocation on our part, by the *Swiss* editor of the Camden Journal, it was necessary to lash the thing with its own weapons, or let it go unwhipped. His conduct was such, it is true, as to render him too contemptible for notice; but we have only brushed him off as we would any other insect which annoyed us. The good people of Kershaw, who are bored with his weekly dole of stupid nonsense, would act a wiser part, were they to pay their money for Kentucky pork, instead of giving it for such "fruits of dull heat, and sooterkins of wit," as he deals out to them; though it is true, that while they pay their $3 per year for his spiritless and witless effusions, they will not be subjected to any additional expence for *opiates.* So on the whole, they may make a gainful bargain of it.

We have now done, for this time, with this Mister *C. F. Daniels*, who says he is editor of the Camden Journal; but he may rest assured that his *stupidity* will be no excuse for his *impertinence.* We shall at all times return him "measure for measure."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Ohio is safe for the Administration by seven thousand Majority! New-Jersey is safe by 5176! Maryland is safe for 8 and most likely 10 votes! Delaware for 3! Kentucky for 14! Louisiana for 5! Indiana for 5! New England for 51! New-York then, must decide this memorable and never-to-be-forgotten struggle! In that State, the greatest confidence is felt in 23 or twenty-four votes, & if this be so, Mr. Adams rides in by five or six majority! Courage friends—the day is ours! To beat them after all their bragging and boasting, and betting and bullying, will render the victory still more inestimable. Courage, friends of the Administration! Courage, COURAGE! To many who do us the honor of seeking information through this paper, the present is the last opportunity we shall have before the election, of invoking them in the name of their country and liberty, to manly effort. We trust to act in a week or two, as the messenger of glad tidings of great joy! We solemnly believe at this moment, that we shall vanquish our adversaries. We wish to impose upon no one—to excite no expectations which we do not share ourselves. We believe that Mr. Adams will be re-elected, without counting in his favor any of the chances, which so extended an election may bring. Once more, friends of the Administration, have confidence in your cause, and go to the Polls. To the Polls, in the name of allt hat you value in this world!

We have seen calculations which make it clear as the sun at noon, that New York will give at least 23 electoral votes to Mr. Adams, with a strong probability that the number will be greater. A letter from a high respectable resident of the city of New York, a moderate man in his political feelings and course, but rather tainted with Jacksonism, candidly admits that the Administration will be more likely to obtain 26 of the electoral votes of the State than a less number. We are not disposed to quarrel about a vote or two, more or less. The least number which has been named is more than sufficient to place Mr. Adams beyond the reach of defeat.—*Nat. Journal.*

The magnitude of the sums paid to Mr. Adams for his public services, has been mentioned as an objection to him. Let it be recollected that he never claimed or received more than the remuneration which was his due. He never presented any demands on government like the Florida bill of fare; he never attempted to get presents from a nation with which he was negotiating a treaty; unlike General Jackson, who, when a diplomatist, tried to carve himself out a principality of 10 miles square from the lands of the Creeks, as the price of peace.

Marylander.

THE JACKSON MEN REJOICE AT A LOSS.

The Jackson men are in extacies at their having succeeded in the districts heard from in Pennsylvania, a state where they have always claimed a majority of fifty thousand votes. Let us see how the account stands:

Majorities for Jackson—	1824.	1828	Loss.
Philadelphia city	764	557	207
" county	3068	2038	1020
Chester, Delaware and Lancaster,—*Buchanan's district,*	2983	1200	1783
Jackson loss in three districts,			3010

We presume the Jackson men rejoice, knowing the badness of their cause, that they have not lost more.—Surely it takes but very little to make their hearts glad. *Marylander.*

General Jackson's friends speak of him as being a disinterested patriot. We think he did not show his patriotism from 1815 to 1821, by making the United States pay from six to eight thousand dollars annually, for *doing nothing* at the Hermitage. General Washington never charged a cent to the country over and above what he expended in its service. How different the conduct of General Jackson! *Marylander.*

GROG BILL.

The Jackson party accuse the present enlightened administration of extravagance. We would ask if Mr. Adams has ever rendered an account against the government for grog, as did Gen. Jackson when in Florida? Look at this.

9 gallons Brandy, at $2 50,	$22 50,
27½ do. Madeira Wine, at $5,	137 50
19½ do. old Whiskey, at 75 cents,	14 62½
8 boxes of Claret, at $12,	96 00
2 do. small bottles, at $12,	24 00
1 cask Porter, 8 dozen, at $3 50,	28 00
1 dozen Syrup,	3 00
1 do. Noyeau,	3 00
3 bottles Bitters,	3 00
	$331 12½

A pretty round sum in about three months for grog alone; besides the best of provisions, and other little niceties, such as 2 boxes Pickles at $1 50 per box, Segars at $4 50, &c. &c. amounting in all to about $2,383 33, together with a salary of 5,000. How now can the party who advocate the "Hero of two Wars," have the face to tell the people, that in case he is elected there will be great retrenchment? This indeed is great encouragement to make the.

EXPERIMENT.

Gold Mines.—An English paper states, that a Spaniard, in an ingenions work lately published, shows that the coal annually taken from the English mines, exceeds in value all the gold and silver obtained in the new world.

[The valuable *iron* mines of Pennsylvania diffuse more wealth, comfort and happiness among the laboring persons employed in preparing the material for market, than there is to be found among all the gold diggers on the two continents.]

Indigo.—Mr. Isaac Dunbar, a planter of Mississippi, has succeeded in cultivating the indigo plant to such an extent, that he has this year made 1000 to 1500 pounds of indigo, equal to the Bengal.

Doct. Preston, the curer of intemperance, quarrelled with the New Bedford Courier. It is about an advertisement. The editor became quite intemperate in his attacks. Why did not the Doctor give him a dose?

At Bolton, in Connecticut, on the 23d ult. in firing a salute in honor of Gen. Jackson, the cannon burst, and Benjamin F. Keash, of North Coventry, was blown to pieces; (his head severed from the body, &c.) and Amos Avery dangerously wounded.

A bad Bishop.—An Isaac Bishop of Darien, Con. has been indicted for adultery and for poisoning a well and a family. He is held to bail for $17,000.

A merchant who lately advertised for a clerk who could bear *confinement*, has been answered by one who has lain *seven years in jail!* Won't that do?

A Modern Sangrado.—M. Broussais, one of the most fashionable physicians, of Paris, pretends to cure all diseases by means of bleeding and leeches. One of his patients, however, was unconscionable enough to die lately, notwithstanding the application of 1800 leeches.

Georgia.—In this State, Messrs. Gilmer, Wilde, Thompson, Wayne, Foster, Haynes and Lumpkin are elected Representatives to Congress.

Indian Treaty.—We learn from a gentleman, who accompanied Governor Cass and Col. Menard, the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, at the St. Joseph, that an important purchase of land has been effected, lying partly in this territory and partly in Indiana. The quantity is supposed to be about 1,500,000 acres, and we understand it is of the first quality, well watered, and abounding in fine prairie. Settlers will immediately resort there in great numbers. This purchase completes the cession of Indian title to all their lands in this territory, south of Grand River, and all in the state of Indiana, east of the Kenkakee. The Potawatamies are very friendly and well disposed. There were upwards of 2000 of them at this treaty, and it is probable they will, before long, be concentrated upon a tract of country, lying upon the Kenkakee. The effect of their annuities is said to be very visible in their altered condition. They were well, and many of them richly dressed; and the consideration paid them for former cessions, enables them to live comfortably. They have no cause to regret their sales to the U. States, when these yield them much more than any thing they could procure from the land.

[*Michigan Herald.*

Died,

In Mecklenburg, N. C. at the house of the Rev. Isaac Grier, on Monday, the 15th October, Mr. JOHN MCJIMSEY, A. B. son of Mr. William McJimsey of Statesville, N. C. His disease, a bilious fever, combated by every possible attention and the best medical aid, proved fata in 17 days after its attack, and carried to the grave, at the age of 21, this promising youth. At his death, he had been one year a student of Theology in the Associate Reformed Church. The honors and emoluments of the world he had left, to follow Christ; and whilst closely engaged in preparing for the ministry, whither his eager eye was directed, a mysterious Providence called him home. His afflicted father had, however, the repeated declarations of a hope of his interest in Christ, and of his entire willingness to leave the world. If he could not hear, but with overflowing thankfulness, the voice of the Most High, saying—"Whereas it was in thine heart to build a house unto my name, thou didst well that it was in thine heart"—neither did he murmur when it said—"Nevertheless, thou shalt not build the house." His vigor of intellect, his finished education, his fearless disposition, united with urbanity of manners, his talent for speaking, his ardor of spirit, all promised much. The public had already anticipated by what they saw, his future eminence. But peace, mourning friends; and peace, bereaved father. "What I do," saith Christ, "thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

In Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday evening, the 14th ultimo, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. *Sarah A. Grier*, consort of Mr. *Andrew Grier*, and daughter of Andrew Hoyl, Esq. of Hoylsville, Lincoln county.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23.

Cotton 8¼ a 8 75; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 7 a 10; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 80; iron 5½ a 6; lard 8 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 90; wheat 75 a 80; whiskey 25.

Charleston, Oct. 25.

Cotton 9 a 10; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 26 a 27; corn 40 a 43; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27.

Columbia, Oct. 25.

Cotton, 8 a 8½; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25, Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½.

Cheraw, Oct. 21.

Cotton, 8½ a 9; Bagging, 23 a 27; Rope, 10 a 15; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 3½ a 4; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, October 25.—Cotton, 8 a 8½.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4 and 5 per cent. discount.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

Select School.

IN compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, Mrs. WILLEY has been induced to open a SELECT SCHOOL for the instruction of young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education.

Her terms are as follows:—

For Reading, Spelling and Writing, $ 4 per quarter.

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Rhetoric, together with the above, $5.

Drawing and Painting upon Paper and Satin, theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, and open and ornamental Needle Work upon Lace, Cambric and Muslin, $ 10.

Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits of such as may be placed under her charge.

Salisbury, Oct. 13, 1828.—3t05.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for twenty-three Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, late of this county, having been lost:—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next to issue duplicates thereof.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Surviving Administrator.

Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6t07.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for three Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now my wife,) having been lost:—Notice is therefore given to all person concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to issue a duplicate thereof. W. S. SIMONTON.

Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6t07

POETRY.

[*From the Connecticut Mirror.*]

OH 'twould be sweet to lay me down
And "sleep where all must sleep;"
There—where no sorrow can be found,
Where none are known to weep.

Deep be the grave that ope's for me—
Secluded be the spot;
The mound, a low one, may it be,
That tells you—I am not.

Lay me far from my father's tomb—
I ask no company;
Throw o'er the earth—and leave no room
For friends to mourn for me.

Mark not my grave with signal tree—
Plant ye no roses there:
Call not, ye friends, to visit me,
Ne'er drop for me a tear.

Oh, I shall sleep in sweet repose,
How peaceful shall I be!
He that knows all things only knows
How much is hoped by me.

Hope brightens as I raise the veil,
And cast one look within;
'Tis Hope that telleth loud the tale,
That death can conquer sin.

Death! what is death? 'tis but a sleep
That makes our flesh decay:
The soul—kind guardian angels keep
"'Till the last trying day."

O then—in robes of pearly white,
May my frail form be clad!
Can I be seated on the right,
And can I *now* be sad?

Oh no—transporting, rapturous thought!
A Heav'n! a Heav'n—in view—
Can I forget those groans that bought
Pardon "for not a few!"

What from my mind these thoughts shall sever?
Shall earthly pleasures? never, never!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM BISHOP HEBER'S INDIA.

"To say that the Hindoos or Mussulmans are deficient in any essential feature of a civilized people, is an assertion which I can scarcely suppose to be made by any who have lived with them. Their manners are, at least, as pleasing and courteous as those in the corresponding stations of life among ourselves; their houses are larger, and according to their wants and climate, to the full as convenient as ours; their architecture is at least as elegant; and though the worthy Scotch divines may doubtless wish their laborers to be clad in 'hodden grey,' and their gentry and merchants to wear powder and mottled stockings, like worthy Mr. ———, and the other elders of his kirk session, I really do not think that they would gain either in cleanliness, elegance, or comfort, by exchanging a white cotton robe for the completest suits of dittos. Nor is it true that in the mechanic arts they are inferior to the general run of Europe nations. Where they at all fall short of us, (which is chiefly in agricultural implements, and the mechanics of common life,) they are not, so far as I have understood of Italy and the South of France, surpassed in any great degree by the people of those countries. Their goldsmiths and weavers produce as beautiful fabrics as our own, and it is so far from true that they are obstinately wedded to their old patterns, that they show an anxiety to imitate their models, and do imitate them very successfully. The ships built by native artists at Bombay, are notoriously as good as any which sail from London or Liverpool. The carriages and gigs which they supply at Calcutta are as handsome, though not as durable, as those of Long Acre. In the little town of Monghyr, 300 miles from Calcutta, I had pistols, double barrelled guns, and different pieces of cabinet-work brought down to my boat for sale, which, in outward form (for I know no further) nobody but perhaps Mr. ———, could detect to be of Hindoo origin; and at Delhi, in the shop of a wealthy native jeweller, I found broaches, ear-rings, snuff boxes, &c. of the latest models, (so far as I am a judge) and ornamented with French devices and mottos.

Though the general sobriety of the Hindoos, (a virtue which they possess in common with most inhabitants of warm climates,) affords a very great facility to the maintenance of public order and decorum, I really never have met with a race of men whose standard of morality is so low, who feel so little apparent shame on being detected in a falsehood, or so little interest in the sufferings of a neighbor, not being of their own cast or family; whose ordinary and familar conversation is so licentious; or in the wilder and more lawless districts, who shed blood with so little repugnance. The good qualities which there are among them (and thank God, there is a great deal of good among them still,) are, in no instance, that I am aware of, connected with, or arising out of, their viligion; since it is in no instance to good deeds or virtuous habits of life that the future rewards in which they believe, are promised. Their bravery, their fidelity to their employers, their temperance, and (wherever they are found) their humanity and gentleness of disposition, appear to arise exclusively from a natural happy temperament, from an honorable pride in their own renown, and the renown of their ancestors; and from the goodness of God, who seems unwilling that his image should be entirely defaced even in the midst of the grossest error. The Mussulmans have a far better creed, and though they seldom either like the English or are liked by them, I am inclined to think are, on the whole, a better People. Yet even with them, the forms of their worship have a natural tendency to make men hypocrites, and the overweening contempt with which they are inspired for all the world beside, the degradation of the women by the system of polygamy, and the detestable crimes, which owing to this degradation, are almost universal, are such as, even if I had no ulterior hope, would make me anxious to attract them to a better or more harmless system.

I have noticed on many occasions, that all through India, any thing is thought good enough for the weaker sex and that the roughest words, the poorest garments, the scantiest alms, the most degrading labor, and the hardiest blows are generally their portion. The same chuprassee, who, in clearing the way before a great man, speaks civilly enough to his own sex, cuffs and kicks any unfortunate female who crosses his path, without warning or forbearance. Yet to young children they are all gentleness and indulgence. What riddles men are! and how strangely do they differ in different countries! An idle boy in a crowd, would infallibly, in England, get his head broken; but what an outcry would be raised if an unoffending woman were beaten by one of the satellites of authority! Perhaps both parties might learn something from each other; at least, I have always thought it very hard to see beadles, in England, lashing away children, on all public occasions, as if curiosity were a crime at an age in which, it is, of all others, most natural."

The following passage, from the review of the work in the American Quarterly, is somewhat to the same purpose.

"The testimony of Bishop Heber on this head, a witness of the warmest fancy and most cultivated eye, who had surveyed the noblest architectural works of which Europe can boast, deserves to be quoted in some detail, and we shall therefore cull irregularly a few of his statements, touching as they do the curious question of the antiquity and heighth of Indian civilization. The Cuttab Minar at Delhi, he pronounces the finest tower he had ever seen, and the remaining great arches of the principal mosque, as fine in their way as any of the details of York Minster. The Patans "built like giants, and finished their work like jewellers." The Imperial palace, raised by the Emperor Shah Jenan, far surpasses the Kremelin." With the quadrangle of the large mosque at Fultehpoor, he could say that there was no quadrangle, either in Oxford or Cambridge, fit to be compared, whether as to size, majestic proportions, or beauty of architecture. Speaking of Umeer, the palace and castle at Jyepoor, he observes: "For varied and picturesque effect for richness, of carving, for wild beauty of situation, for the number and singularity of the apartments and strangeness of finding such a building in such a place and country, I am able to compare nothing with Umeer." The castle of Joudpoor, "the palace of a petty Raja, in the neighborhood of a salt-dresser," is in many respects fully equal to Windsor. In the Correspondence, he refers to the architectural works on the verge of the Western deserts, as surpassing all which he had seen of Windsor, or the Kremlin or heard of the Alhambra. He celebrates the Hindoo ancient buildings for solidity and solemnity, and a richness of ornament so well managed as not to interfere with solemnity, and quite different from the airy and gaudy style of the Chinese. Again: he writes from Guzaret, to Mr. Wilmot:—"In the yet remaining specimen of oriental pomp at Lucknow, in the decayed, but most striking and romantic magnificence of Delhi, and in the Tabe Mahal of Agra, (doubtless one of the most beautiful buildings in the world,) there is almost enough, even of themselves, to make it worth a man's while to cross the Atlantic and Indian Oceans."

[From the Galaxy.]

MISSISSIPPI GUARDS.

The traveller and historian, as far as I am informed, have passed by unnoticed, one of the most useful of all the various tribes of insects—the Mississippi Guards. In Mississippi, and the States in the same parallel, there are large tracts of country which abound with such numerous swarms of flies, commonly known by the name of horse-flies, that the herds of cattle would be compelled entirely to desert their pasture grounds, were it not for the kind protection they receive from the Mississippi Guards. The Guards inhabit the driest and hottest sand knolls. They live on the various species of flies which infest the stock. They resemble very much the yellow jacket, both in size and appearance! there, are however, larger and smaller guards adapted to the different kind of flies on which they prey. The earth for some distance around the sand hill that constitutes their barracks, is trodden firmly by the cattle of the neighboring country forming what the herdsmen call a stomp. Hither the cattle repair, with wild and headlong fvry whenever they are beset beyond further endurance with the large horse flies and other tribes of insects that infest their pasture grounds.

At the sound of their approach, the guards turn out of their subterraneous barracks and parade over their sand hill moving to and fro, resembling swarms of bees. So soon as the infuriated herd of cattle arrive, they arrange themselves around the sand hill, and become all as still as statues, though literally coverd with flies, which are drawing blood from almost every pore; not a cow is seen even to switch her tail. At this moment the guards sally forth on the flies which cover the cattle. Each guard seizes a fly, clips off his wings in the first place, jerks out the proboscis, though buried to the skin of the beasts, and bears off the fly, a struggling, wingless prisoner to the sand hill and there scratches, a hole in the sand drags in the criminal, and by means of a peculiar shuffle of the hind feet covers up the hole as he descends, and in an instant the guard mounts up through the sand in a different place, leaving the poor fly buried alive. He again proceeds to the cattle in quest of another. In a short time, not a fly of any description can be seen. The cattle under the vigilant protection of their guards, at length lie down and chew the cud in peace. A gentleman who has a large stock of horses and cattle, has been so fortunate as to have his pound selected by a company of guards for their place of abode. He is never under the necessity of having his cattle or horses driven up to the pound, they always come of their own accord, to rid themselves of the large horse flies with which that whole vicinity abounds. The guards are always found at their post ready to seize the blood thirsty tormentors of the cattle, and to inflict on them a punishment, the same with that which Numa Pompilius first instituted the vestal Virgins who should break their vow.

From Flint's Review.

Western Oddity.—At another time we will endeavour to introduce to the reader the greatest oddity in literature, with which we have ever met, who lately crossed our path. If we could convey to the public the impression which he gave us, it would allow that nothing strange or unaccountable, could be met with afterwards. We allude to a person to whom we were lately introduced by the name of Ashecraft. He was born in England, trained and reared on the Muskingum, and had received, he states, just six week's school instruction, such as he there found in the course of his life. He calculated an eclipse without ever having seen an example of the mode. He writes verses not very correct, but some of them of great and thrilling power. He is all nerve, and kindles to tears while reciting his own verses.—He often meets with beauties on the western waters, in comparison of whom Laura as painted by Petrarch, was but a common lady. His most exalted flame died the lady of another husband, though he ineffectually sued for her hand. One of his flames to whom he was wedded, lives like the lady Byron, in a separate establishment. He seemed entirely amiable, and though talented, as simple as a child, and deeply imbued with religious feeling. He had practised law in a remote village of Indiana—had been, as he said, every where as harmless, as timid as a cricket, and yet he added, he knew not why, he was very unpopular, always in hot water and could not make enough of the law, to pay his board! Yet this man, we suspect, under different circumstances, might have been an American Robert Burns.

A late English paper says, "the present fashion of tight waists has, for many years, been condemned by Medical men, and for a time had been abandoned. The rage has become greater than ever, and the physicians of the metropolis are reaping an ample harvest from the consequences. It is said that more deaths have occurred among young females during the last few months than have been known for many years, all attributed to the unnatural practice of screwing the lungs, liver and other parts of the viscera, so as to prevent the possibility of digestion. Inflammation is the consequence, and death must follow."

Cromwell's Skull.—A lady on a visit to the British museum, asked the person in attendance if they had the skull of Oliver Cromwell? Being answered in the negative, "Dear me, said she, that is very strange—they have one at Oxford."

A Warning.—A curious exhibition was witnessed in Paris a short time since. About 100 Auvergnats, chiefly charcoal and corn porters, having at their head two musicsans, went in procession to a quarter of the city. One of of them, mounted an ass, bore upon his back and bosom large placards, upon which were written the christian and surname of one of their comrades, who had been condemned by the body at large to this exposure, for having suffered himself to be beaten by his wife. —The placard bearer sat with his face turned towards the tail of the ass, which he held as a bridle. The procession stopped in the Rue St. Landry, before the house of the unlucky husband, where the music struck up, and they executed several dances; after which they dispersed to crown their work with copious libations at the fount of Bacchus.

Anecdote.—Professor D'Wolf, in one of his recent lectures on Chemistry, speaking of the pyramids of cotton cloth now piled up in our streets, contrasted the present state of manufactures with what they were not many years ago, when our fields were covered with wide-spread sheets of linen and tow cloth, put out by the industrious housewife to whiten, among which a strip of cotton was not to be found. As a further illustration of the total ignorance of the use of cotton that prevailed at that period, he related an anecdote of an old lady, who before the revolution, received as a rare present from abroad, a parcel of tea and a bundle of cotton, the use of which had been carefully specified in labels attached to the packages. But unluckily, the directions for the cotton were attached to the tea, and those for the tea to the cotton, so that the good lady carded the tea and boiled the cotton!—The husband marvelled at the taste of a people who could make a palatable drink of cotton, and the dame was equally astonished at their ingenuity in making cloth out of such a material as tea.—*R. I. American.*

Uncovering a Mummy.—The mummy brought from the royal sepulchre at Thebes, by the late Mr. Lee, Consul General at Alexandria, was unwrapped, at Castle, on Saturday last, by S. L. Hamick, Esq. first surgeon of the Naval Hospital here, in the presence of Dr. Dickson, of the Hospital, Dr. Thompson of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and many other gentlemen of the profession and neighborhood. The body was enveloped in some hundred of yards of linen bandages, of about five yards long, and from five to fourteen inches wide—all of them fringed, and selvages worked at the ends. Some were placed longitudinally, but the greater part were wrapped around the body, which proved to be in perfect preservation with hair remaining on the eyebrows The coffins are splendidly carved both, inside and out with figures and hieroglyphics, in beautiful preservation; and by comparing the hieroglyphics on the outside of the crown of the inner coffin with the keys to proper names given by Champollion, the mummy appears to be unquestionably one of the Pharaohs. The front of the body was covered with a paste composed of spices, &c. in a part of which (placed between the thighs) were grains of barley, still entire; and in the aperture which had been made in the left side for extracting the entrails, and immediate above it there were found some insects of the beetle tribe, about three eights of an inch long, in perfect preservation.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Singular Discovery.—Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through the artificial soil—then through a stratum of mud—then through sand, pebbles and quartz gravel. At this point water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth; but determining to proceed, Mr. Horton next struck a vineyard and drew up vines, grapes, grape seeds, leaves, acorns, hazlenuts, pine burrs, and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was 35 feet below the bed of the river.

Weeping Willow.—This tree is easily cultivated, grows rapidly, and attains to the height of forty or fifty feet. It is a native of the banks of the Euphrates, and when the captive Jews wept "by the rivers of Babylon," they "hanged their harps upon the *willows* in the midst thereof." A weeping willow now droops its branches over the tomb of Napoleon, at St. Helena, and Mr. Prince, in his Treatise on Horticulture, states that branches have been plucked from this willow, and planted in our American gardens, several of which are now flourishing in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Hamp. Gaz.

The Brain.—This organ is larger in man than in any other known animal. Its general weight is according to Seomerin, from 2lb. 5 1-2 oz. to 3lb. 3 3-4 oz. I have weighed several at 4lb.—The brain of the late Lord Byron (without its membranes) weighed 6 lbs. and contained more medullary substance than ordinary.—*Dewhurst's Essay on the Formation of Man.*

RELIGIOUS.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE CHURCH.

The long existence of the Christian Church would be pronounced, upon common principles of reasoning, impossible. She finds in every man a natural and inveterate the enemy. To encounter and overcome the unanimous hostility of the world, she boasts no political stratagem, no disciplined legions, no outward coercion of any kind. Yet her expectation is that she will live forever. To mock this hope, and to blot out her memorial from under heaven, the most furious efforts of fanaticism, the most ingenious arts of statesmen, the concentrated strength of impires, have been frequently and perservingly applied. The blood of her sons and her daughters has streamed like water; the smoke of the scaffold and the stake, where they wore the crown of martyrdom in the cause of Jesus, has ascended in thick volumes to the skies. The tribes of persecution have sported over her woes, and erected monuments, as they imagined, of her perpetual ruin. But where are her tyrants, and where their empires? The tyrants have long since gone to their own place; their names have descended upon the roll of infamy; their empires have passed, like shadows over the rock; they have successively disappeared, and left not a trace behind!

But what became of the Church? She rose from her ashes fresh in beauty and celestial glory beamed around her; might she dashed down the monumental marble of her foes, & they who hated her fled before her. She has celebrated the funeral of kings and kingdoms that plotted her destruction; and, with the inscriptions of their pride, has transmitted to posterity the records of their shame. How shall this phenomenon be explained? We are, at the present moment, witnesses of the fact; but who can unfold the mystery? The book of truth and life has made our wonder to cease. "The Lord her God in the midst of her is mighty." His presence is a fountain of health, and his protection a "wall of fire." He has betrothed her, in eternal covenant, to himself.—Her living Head, in whom she lives, is above, and his quickening spirit shall never depart from her. Armed with divine virtue, his Gospel, secret, silent, unobserved, enters the hearts of men, and sets up an everlasting kingdom. It eludes all the vigilance, and baffles all the power, of the adversary. Bars, and bolts, and dungeons are no obstacles to sit approach: bonds, and tortures, and death cannot extinguish its influence.—Let no man's heart tremble, then, because of fear. Let no man despair of the Christian cause. The ark is launched, indeed, upon the floods; the tempest sweeps along the deep; the billows break over her on every side. But Jehovah Jesus has promised to conduct her in safety to the haven of *peace*. She *cannot* be lost unless the pilot perish.

MASON.